



M. J. BISCHOF'S,

Furniture Polish!

As the the strongest evidence of the excellence of the the Furniture Polish sold by Mr. M. J. Bischof, it is only necessary to state that more than seven thousand bottles have been disposed of in this city and neighborhood in the last sixty days. It is an excellent preparation for the purpose for which it is recommended and gives satisfaction in every case. It is now in the hands of many of the leading merchants of Mason and adjoining counties, and is fast becoming a staple article.

A very useful and excellent article now being introduced in this city, is a

Furniture POLISH!

Manufactured and sold by Mr. M. J. BISCHOF. It has been tried by very many of our leading citizens, who are warm in their recommendations of its excellence. It can be used on Pianos, Furniture of all kinds and fine Vehicles. It gives a very Superior and Lasting Gloss. The following who have used it are referred to: Heehinger Bros., A. Finch, State National Bank, Central Hotel, D. R. Bullock, W. W. Ball and E. Lambden. Flemingsburg, Ky., references: Fleming & Botts, C. N. Weedon, Judge W. S. Botts, J. W. Hefflin, banker, H. Cushman, H. H. Stitt, L. F. Bright, W. S. Fant. Poplar Plains, references: Ben Plummer, Dr. Hart, Mrs. L. Logan, B. Samuels, Rev. Kimberlie, Summers & Bro., LaRue & Son Blue Lick Springs.

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Thompson & Maltby, Fern Leaf; Howard & Dinsmore, Furniture Dealers, Carlisle, Ky.; T. M. Dora, Germantown, Ky.; A. K. Marshall & Son, Marshall's Station, K. C. R. R.; R. M. Harrison, Helena Station; H. W. Wood, Washington, Ky.; A. O. White, Sardis, Ky.; Throckmorton, Holmes & Co., Mt. Olivet, Ky.; J. J. Wood, Drug Store, Maysville, Ky.; J. H. Coons, Brooksville, Ky.; T. M. Lynn, Eclipse Livery Stable, Portsmouth, O.; A. L. Stonner, Ashland Ky.

M. J. Bischof,

FURNITURE POLISH,

Sept. 16, 1w, d.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE WORLD'S TIMBER SUPPLY.

How Apparently Inexhaustible Forests Have Been Cut, and What Still Remains.

[From the New York Commercial Bulletin.]

The substitution of iron for wood in many branches of manufacture, more especially in the case of iron vessels and sleepers for railroads, has by no means curtailed the world's demand for timber. The multifarious uses of wood, the vast amount of building that is going on in all civilized countries, to say nothing of the rapid multiplication of all kinds of factories, bring us to face with the question, Is the wood supply sufficient for prospective requirements? The United States and Canada, as is well known, have been the greatest shippers of American lumber of late years, but time was when as many as 900 cargoes of timber were annually loaded at Memel for Great Britain alone. Not only is the demand increasing, but, what are the most serious features of the situation, forests are rapidly disappearing, and thus far no efficacious steps have been taken in any country to renew them. Sweden and Norway were one time regarded as inexhaustible sources of supply. All the great forests there were bought up by English merchants and contractors, and now these countries have partly to draw their supplies from further north, and import their oak from Poland. Northern Russia, which was at one time an immense forest all the way from the Baltic to the Ural Mountains, has increased its cuttings so rapidly that St. Petersburg even has to bring its heavy timber now from the center of the Empire. The once great forests of Finland also are almost cleared away. The forests along the Vistula and the Nieman, which may be considered as the sources of supply for the great Memel trade, have receded, are sold, to such an extent that it is difficult to fill orders at Koenigsberg, Tilsit and Danzig. Germany has upward of 30,000,000 acres of forests, Prussia possessing the larger portion; but their value is greatly diminished by the inferior quality of the pine in the northern provinces. Austria had magnificent forests formerly, and there still remains to her 18,343,310 hectares, or half as much more as possessed by Germany. These are mostly in Bohemia, Galicia, and Transylvania, and the fact that they are so far removed from navigation renders them practically unavailable for the European markets. The forests that once covered the eastern shores of the Adriatic are entirely gone. Italy has a considerable extent of forests—in round numbers, 18,000,000 acres; but the difficult nature of the passes in the Alps and Apennines render it impossible to work them to commercial advantage. Spain has some 8,500,000 acres of forests, but the woodman is hampered here also by the nature of the ground. Portugal, with a good seaboard, has no difficulty in getting rid of the small extent of forest land that now remains—that is to say, not more than 1,000,000 acres. Turkey has extensive forests in Roumelia, near Constantinople, and also in various parts of its Asiatic possessions; but the population has been—what Turks proverbially are—destructive, and no provision has been made for systematic replanting. France figures for about 22,000,000 acres of forest. In Great Britain the supply of home wood is simply nil; trees are there chiefly for ornament; while in Ireland impoverished landlords have ruthlessly cut down woods that has served very important meteorological purposes.

Let us now see the export capacity and consumptive needs of the various countries:

	Exports.	Imports.
Norway and Sweden	\$16,000,000	.....
Finland	11,000,000	.....
Russia	20,000,000	.....
Austria	.....	Fancy and dye-woods only.
Germany	.....	\$10,000,000
Holland	.....	8,800,000
Belgium	550,000	94,000,000
Great Britain	.....	55,800,000
France	6,930,000	.....

The smaller countries import, but generally through England or France. The supply and demand, being thus roughly estimated, it may be observed that the cost of tapping the immense forests of Central Africa and America would at once cause a revolution in the present condition of the timber trade.

While the supply of lumber in the United States is fully equal to present demands, it is difficult to foresee what may be the increased requirements, domestic and foreign, in the early future. It is very certain that due provision is not made for replanting, and while some States have shown commendable care and energy in that respect, others have been singularly negligent.

AN OMAHA man, in danger of losing his house by the foreclosure of a mortgage, sold his wife to her admirer for the \$200 needed to satisfy the claim. That was two years ago, at which time the proceeding caused considerable comment. The new couple lived amicably together until lately, when the original husband, having prospered during his period of bachelorhood, bought back the woman at an advance of \$50.

Horace Greeley's Shoes.

About the year 1870, when Arthur Barret was President of the Fair Association, Mr. Greeley accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address in the amphitheatre at the fair grounds. Col. Todd was Chairman of the Reception Committee, and after the close of the address escorted the speaker to his room at the Southern Hotel, where he bade him good-by, as Mr. Greeley was to leave the city early on the following morning. Before leaving him, however, Col. Todd said:

"Well, Mr. Greeley, I trust that during your stay here everything has been done for your comfort, and that everything has been satisfactory to you."

"Yes," said Mr. Greeley slowly and with considerable hesitancy, "everything has been as pleasant as I could have desired, except—" here the old gentleman looked sadly down at his feet, and after a brief pause resumed, "except that some one stole my shoes last night."

"Stole your shoes!" echoed Col. Todd in astonishment, also surveying Mr. Greeley's feet.

"Yes," replied Mr. Greeley, with a sigh and moving his feet uncomfortably. "Yes, I left them outside my door last night, and some one walked off with them. But a new pair was left in place of the old ones, and that's what troubles me. The old ones were easy and comfortable, but the new ones hurt my feet."

"One might be pardoned," said Col. Todd, "for wanting to step into your shoes. Perhaps some one wanted them as souvenirs."

This was intended for a compliment, but Mr. Greeley was too much interested in his feet to notice it. He only said, "Perhaps so, but I would very much prefer my old ones to these, and I wish they had taken something else as a souvenir."

The next morning the old gentleman limped down stairs and took a carriage for the depot, carrying away with him probably a very unfavorable impression of the souvenir hunters of St. Louis.

Several weeks elapsed before the mystery of the stolen shoes was solved. It was then ascertained that a colored man named Wilkinson, who was one of the barbers at the Southern, had really taken Mr. Greeley's shoes as mementoes of the man who had worked so actively and earnestly for the freedom of the negroes. In speaking of the matter to Col. Todd, Wilkinson said that he was walking along the hall near Mr. Greeley's room, and seeing the shoes standing outside the door the idea struck him that they would be just the things to give the children to remind them of him who had done so much for the colored man. He therefore took them, hurried out of the hotel and went to a shoe store, where he purchased a pair of much better shoes of the same size as the old ones, and, returning to the hotel, put the former where the latter had stood. He thought that a fair exchange was no robbery, and felt that he was giving much more in actual value than he was receiving. Wilkinson is dead, but the shoes are probably now in St. Louis. It is understood that several relic hunters are looking for them.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Potato.

There exists some diversity of opinion as to the original nativity of the potato. Mr. Periam states that it was carried to England in 1565, by Sir John Wamkins, from Santa Fe de Bogota, where it was found growing wild, at an elevation of from 8,000 to 13,000 feet above the ocean in elevated valleys surrounded by high mountains, and above the range of Indian corn. It is generally conceded that Sir Walter Raleigh's vessels not only carried tobacco to England, but also took the potato over in 1586; while there are many who hold that it was introduced into Spain at an earlier date than that last given. All, however, seem to agree that it is one of America's products, some saying it is a native of Chili or Peru, others of the mountainous districts of tropical or subtropical America. It was at first cultivated in Spain, whence it spread into the Netherlands, Burgundy, and Italy as a garden curiosity, but soon became in the latter country a common article of food. However, its progress generally was slow, and it is only within a hundred years that its cultivation was undertaken, even in Ireland. And this suggests one of the singular circumstances in connection with the common use of the potato—namely, that it should be called the Irish potato. This cannot have come about in any other way than that soon after its introduction into Ireland it became the principal sustenance of many of the peasantry of that country, and has remained such ever since to a great extent.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—The root and herb establishment in Carroll County, Va., is said to be the largest on this continent, 8,000 pounds of roots being taken in every week. Within a radius of thirty miles there are over 2,000 varieties of medicinal flora, of which over 1,200 specimens have been collected.

Fat and Lean Men.

Ought a man of genius to be fat or lean? The latter, if the proverbs are to be credited, which assert that the blade uses the scabbard, and that the mind breaks the body. A philosopher remarks that men of genius had a yellowish and parchment look formerly, because they, being underpaid, were consequently underfed. That type has disappeared as effectually as the race of King Charles' dogs or the dodo. No *litterateur* of the nineteenth century wears shoes without soles—none resemble Scudery, who favored his crust with a morsel of bacon priggled from a mouse-trap.

Balzac was so stout that it was a day's exercise to walk around him; the riot could not disperse him, and he was encircled with bandages as if a hoghead. Rossini was a veritable Jumbo, since for six years he never saw his knees; ordinarily, he was called by the small boys a hippopotamus in pantaloons. Jules Janin, the prince of critics, broke every sofa he sat upon; his chin and his cheeks protruded beyond his beard and his whiskers. Lablache was charged three fares whenever he traveled, and it was in a horse-box, elegantly fitted up with all the comforts of a home, plus an opening outside, that he voyaged before his death; when he appeared on the stage the wags swore the latter had to be specially propped up, just as in the case when elephants don the sock and buskin.

Dumas *pere* never was stouter than a drum-major; Saint-Beuve regarded his grinning Falstaffian stomach as his greatest mystery in life; Eugene Sue, like Byron, dreaded getting fat, and indulged also in vinegar and lemons, as the pre-Bantam cure. Modern men of genius are great trencher men; Hugo mixes fish, flesh, vegetable, sweets, etc., upon his plate, and devotes an hour to excavating his tunnel through the "olla podrida." Dumas *pere* ate three rump steaks, but then he said that was from foresight, as he could never count upon the next day for a meal; Rossini devoured as much macaroni as would give indigestion to ten lazzaroni; he preferred the rattle of a "batterie de cuisine" to the finest orchestra.

The lean men of genius do not count, such as Lamartine, De Musset, etc.; their bones pierced their skin, and did not at all flatter the French goddess Glory. Besides, such celebrities belong to the schools of the "Sorrows of Werther" and the "Nouvelle Heloise." They thought too much and never laughed.

Hunting in the Arctic.

In his narrative of the experience of the Jeannette crew, Lieutenant Danenhower says: During the summer some of us used to take the skin boats or the dingy and paddle among the cracks. On one occasion Captain De Long was alone in the dingy and was interviewed by a bear, who suddenly approached out of the mist and stood watching him in the most dignified manner. The Captain retreated in good order. During the summer it was very difficult to get bears, because they could take to the water so readily and thus cut off their pursuers. During the misty times they were very bold, and on one occasion a she bear with two cubs approached the ship to within 400 yards of the star-board quarter. Fortunately the dogs were on the port side and to windward, so they did not scent the bear. The greatest quietness prevailed, and a squad of about ten riflemen was immediately organized on the poop. I was watching the bears through a cabin air port, and it was a very fine sight to see the mother and her two cubs approach the ship in a wondering and cautious manner. I could see better under the mist than the people on the poop. Heard the Captain say:

"Do any of you think it is over 250 yards?"

All seemed to agree, and he said: "Aim at 250 yards, and wait for the word 'fire!'"

Then succeeded a volley. The bears reeled and made several turns, and I thought that we had bagged all of them, but was astonished to see them get up and walk off in the most lively manner. Of course, all the dogs took the alarm and pursued them to the first crack, which the bears calmly swam across and thus escaped. But large drops of blood were seen, and the she-bear lay down once or twice as if wounded. In making her retreat she drove her cubs before her, and became impatient when they moved slowly. The bears had been hit, but the distance had been underestimated, and most of the shots had fallen short. This was not extraordinary, because it was very misty.

"You look cheerful, Mr. Spiser," said a friend who met the old gentleman ambling down the avenue. "Yes," said the interrogated; "I have just had a troublesome grinder pulled," and when the sympathizing gentleman asked if it hurt him much, Seth cheerfully responded, "Not a bit; it was an organ-grinder and a policeman pulled him. No cranks but myself about my premises."

MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 18, 1882.

TERMS:—The EVENING BULLETIN is published daily, and served free of postage at 6 cents per week; 25 cents per month; 75 cents per three months; \$1.50 per six months, and \$3 per year, payable in advance.

THE EVENING BULLETIN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION IN THIS CITY, CHESTER AND ABERDEEN, OHIO, THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN MAYSVILLE.

These Bar Associations.

The people of the United States are much liable to be influenced and sometimes controlled by drifts of enthusiasm or excitement.

The Jenny Lind furor prevailed for a while. The Kossuth wave swept over the North and was invading the South until the sage counsel of the illustrious Clay stopped it. And so with many other new-fangled ideas and propositions.

Within a few years some talented but eccentric theorists have started the project of "Bar Associations," "National" in some instances, as they choose to call them; and also State.

Have any of them reflected that the very idea of a "National" Bar Association involves centralization, and has a strong tendency to consolidation?

These projects are not started in the South, but originate in the North, where alleged statesmen and jurists never have studied or understood the true theory of our governmental system.

All countries have or should have their sectional or local laws, usages and customs.

Notwithstanding her monarchy the freedom of England has been preserved by the local rights and privileges, having the force of laws, of her shires, counties and cities. A revolution would ensue if they were all invaded. Dissatisfaction and local dissensions would follow the violation of any of them. They are regarded as almost sacred muniments of true popular freedom.

The same system prevails, though to a less extent, in France, and in the dark monarchy of Spain, and even in autocratic Russia. It is a system, not for a day, but for centuries.

The truth is, liberty is local. Despotism arises from consolidation, originated and produced under the idea of uniformity.

In the light of these truisms what are we to think of the idea at the bottom of these "National" Bar Associations, of making laws, not only of remedy and procedure but of right, uniform all over these extensive United States?

Climate, soil, production, lineage and a thousand and one indescribable influences affect and determine local laws and customs. Thus diversity exists, and in it is real liberty.

What suits Maine will not suit Louisiana. Virginia desires different laws from California. And so all around.

Yet the fundamental thought at the foundation of these "National" Bar Associations is to break down local laws, rights, customs and usages, invade State practices and remedies and impose a deal uniformity over the whole country. Differences in the several States as to these may sometimes cause inconvenience. But they are of the very essence of freedom, which is higher than mere convenience.

A departure from principle will finally be attended by bad practical results. Therefore we say let there be an end of these "National" Bar Associations.

To show their tendency: Some talented crank in one of them recently advocated the innovation that a majority of the jury should prevail in effecting a verdict in questions of life, liberty and property, against the wisdom of thousands of years of English and American liberty, thus counting out life and all other rights by an eight by seven process. How would Kentuckians like that?

Then another wanted it a uniform rule over this country that the judge, not the jury, should fix the punishment of a Defendant, which, notwithstanding the practice of some states to the contrary, would be in spirit a plain violation of the right of trial by jury under our constitution. For the question of punishment as well as that of guilt is rightfully involved and should be involved in the verdict of the jury.

The enlightened experience, yes, often the oppressions and misfortunes of a thousand years show that there is more reliance to be placed in the true and humane instincts and intelligence of a jury than in the judgment of a corrupt, prejudiced, ambitious or dyspeptic Judge, even in fixing the measure of punishment.

Again, one of the innovations, wholly unwise, distasteful and dangerous to us in Kentucky is to inaugurate the practices

(often made disgraceful) of having the judge, not simply to lay down the law in succinct terms, but to make the last speech to the jury under the name of a "charge" with comment on the facts, full of his idiosyncracies, prejudices, &c., &c. This will break down the whole idea of a jury trial. It is the inauguration in the most hateful and dangerous form of the one-man power. The true philosophy of a jury trial is that the instincts, the sense of justice and the independence and intelligence of the jury are the best safeguards for a wise administration of the laws and for the protection of the liberty of the citizens.

Novelties, though often apparently attractive, are not even generally improvements and are frequently dangerous.

"Obsta Principiis," resist beginnings. Let us therefore at once veto this idea of "National" Bar Associations, it makes no odds what vain men of not the best considered thought of this country, aiming to attract "National" attention to themselves, advocate them or participate in them.

They are alarming in theory to the far-sighted jurist and political philosopher and will be dangerous if encouraged. We ask the calm attention of the people to these thoughts.

If we want Massachusetts and other "isms," crudities and the long train of ills following them to prevail in Kentucky and override our time honored institutions, principles and customs, let us encourage and participate in these "National" Bar Associations.

But if we want to continue in the true "ancient ways" of our fathers and preserve constitutional liberty and the rights of the citizen, let us frown down these innovations.

The pretext that such innovations are for safety and order have always been the pretexts of tyrants for arbitrary rule. It can be demonstrated that crime is better suppressed and prevented by a humane than a Draconian administration of the law.

NEWS BREVITIES.

The tariff commission is in Des Moines, Iowa.

Wm. Reed & Co., merchants at Lagro, Ind., have suspended.

Robeson was renominated by acclamation at Camden, N. J., Friday.

Engineer Melville was tendered a reception at Philadelphia Friday.

The Thirtieth regiment, O. N. G., will go into camp at Hillsboro, O., September 27th.

Captain Mayne Reid, the novelist, has been granted a pension of \$15 per month by the United States Government.

Martha Sullivan, of Jackson county, O., was tried for horse stealing at Millersburg, on Friday, and acquitted.

Delia Carey accidentally shot and mortally wounded her young friend, Annie Burke, with a revolver at Seymour, Ind.

An unknown man was killed by the cars at New Philadelphia, Thursday night. A broken whisky bottle was found near the body.

President Arthur abandoned the steamer Dispatch outside of Newport Harbor, Friday, and being safely landed, rode into town on an express wagon.

A fire in Wm. Haupt's box factory at Columbus, did damage Friday night to the extent of about \$1,000.

At San Francisco a fire Friday afternoon destroyed a large barn and adjoining buildings. The losses aggregate from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

At Pensacola, Friday evening, a fire broke out in a shanty. The flames spread to the Catholic parsonage, and thence to St. Michael's Catholic church, which were totally destroyed, and also two small cottages in the rear of the church.

The annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman, which has been in session at Terre Haute, Ind., since Monday, adjourned Friday to meet the second week in September, 1883, at Denver.

During a storm the Laprarie Barracks at Montreal, which originally cost the Imperial Government half a million dollars, burned to the ground.

The Missouri Car and Foundry Works, of St. Louis, burned Friday. The loss is estimated at \$250,000; insurance on building and contents, \$128,000; on lumber, \$72,000.

At Centerville, N. J., the Graham House was struck by lightning and burned.

Estimated shipments of lumber from Muskegon, Mich., during September aggregate 100,000,000 feet. The mills have been running night and day.

The winners at Lexington, Friday, were Frana, Monarch and Miss Woodford. At Toledo—Boyd P. and Louise. At Wheeling—Joe Bowers and Danville. At Louisville—Lumps and Harry Wilkes. At Coney Island—Baron Faverot, J. W. Morton, Victim, Barney Lion and Buster. At Mystic Park—Louise N., Ethel Medium and Yellow Dock.

M. F. MARSH.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Examiner for Mason County and Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Special attention given to collections. Office Court street, Maysville, Ky.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—My brick residence in East Maysville, or, if desired, I will rent the lower floor alone. **MRS. MARY STEWART.** sep18dv

FOR RENT—Barber shop booth at the Maysville fair grounds during the fair. Apply to **T. J. NOLIN** or **D. P. ORT.** ttdw

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A two story dwelling in the 5th Ward containing three rooms and kitchen, near corner of Third and Walnut and Hall's plow factory. It is in good condition and has cistern, coal house and other conveniences. Call on **W. W. BALL** or **J. M. WHITTINGTON.** sep14-1w

FOR SALE—A Covered Top Wagon, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to **THIS OFFICE.** sep14w

LOST.

LOST—On Thursday, some place in this city, a plain gold ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to **THIS OFFICE.** sep16f

LOST—On Friday afternoon some place in Maysville, \$25; one \$20 bill and one \$5 bill. A liberal reward will be given to the finder by leaving same at this office or returning it to **THOMAS A. WOODWARD,** Germantown, Ky. sep16f

LOST—A small memorandum book containing \$13.25 and a receipt from the Adams Express Company. If the finder will return it to this office, I will pay a liberal reward for same. **HENRY MARSH.** dtd

LOST—A Gentleman's Enamelled Breast Pin set with seven small stones. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to this Office or Jacob Linn's Confectionery Store Second street below the Postoffice. dtd

LOST! LOST! LOST!—A good fit if you do not leave your orders with the Fifth Ward Tailor. **mar31f J. H. WEDDING.**

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Gas used in the extraction of teeth. d1

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MILLINERY GOODS,

—OF THE—

Latest Styles and Patterns.

ASK all the Ladies to call and see my stock. It is selected with great care.

MAGGIE RASP.

Next to John Wheeler's.

FRANK HAUCKE,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

glazier, paper hanger, &c., Second street, opposite pork house. Will give prompt attention to all work in my line, and ask but a reasonable price. **mar24**

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NESBITT & MCKRELL,

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SPLENDID new stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods bought at bottom prices for cash. **Lowest prices is our business motto.** **July 3-ly. NESBITT & MCKRELL.**

LANE & WORICK,

Contractors and Builders.

ESTIMATES promptly and cheerfully furnished for all work in our line. Shop on Third street near Wall, Maysville, Ky. **feb2m**

SAMUEL J. DAUGHERTY,

MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

SECOND ST., OPPOSITE MYALL & RILEY'S,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Freestone Pavements and all kinds of Building Stone on hand. Having had an experience of thirty-two years in the business, I offer my services to the public, confident of rendering satisfaction. **jan30**

E. L. WORTHINGTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE—COURT STREET,

march 11, 1880.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

THOS. R. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Examiner for Mason County.

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Buggies, Phaetons, And Carriages,

A at PRICE That SHALL Satisfy the Purchaser.

—Also a line of—

3, 5 and 8 Hold WHEAT Drills.

HARROWS and FARM WAGONS

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STOVES, TINWARE, MANTELS, GRATES, Etc.

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—Manufacturers of—

OHIO VALLEY MILLS FAMILY FLOUR,

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Flour for sale by all grocers in the city.

FULTON & DAVIS,

aug18dy ABERDEEN, O.

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MRS. M. J. MORFORD wishes to inform her lady friends that she has just received a full assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

for her early fall trade, also, a fine assortment of

LADIES' NECK WEAR.

Call and examine.

Third street, opposite Christ's church.

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aug18dy

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Headquarters for all kinds of Confectionery

Fruits, Canned Goods, etc.

Fresh Stock and Low Prices.

Come and see me if you want to save money.

CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE

—to suit all tastes and purses at—

G. A. MCCARTHEY'S

CHINA DEPOT.

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WATCHES

—CHANGED TO—

Stem WINDERS.

J. BALLENGER at Albert's China Store adjoining Pearce, Wallingford & Co.'s Bank. **apl4md**

Dr. E. L. Rivenburgh
Cures Stuttering, Stammering, Hesitancy, Limping, Stuttering, and Exhausted Breath. Nasal Sound, Improper Articulation, Loss of Voice, and all Impediments in Speech. Have cured twenty cases since my arrival in Cincinnati.

WRITE or CALL and get names at MY OFFICE, No. 60 WEST NINTH STREET, NEAR CORNER OF VINE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, where I will remain until October 15th. Hundreds of testimonials at my office. No charges received, unless a cure is effected. READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL:

CINCINNATI, August 1, 1882.
I was a Stammerer for ten years. Seven years ago I was cured of my impediment by Dr. E. L. Rivenburgh, during his visit in New Philadelphia, Ohio. I would unhesitatingly advise any one afflicted with Stuttering or any form of impediment to give Dr. Rivenburgh a trial. I will answer any communications addressed to me at 27 Plum street, Cincinnati. **FR. C. TEICHMANN.**

Call and see me during your visit to the Cincinnati Exposition. **aug18dwmo**

MEAT.

I HAVE removed my meat shop from Market street to the Fitzgerald house, corner of Market and Third, where I will keep a full supply of all kinds of FRESH MEAT. **sidmo J. F. ENIS.**

BUTCHER SHOP.

I HAVE opened a meat store at the old stand of Geo. Enis, on Market street, where I will keep at all times a full stock of everything in my line. Give me a call. **old2m s JAMES GRAHAM.**

No. 20, Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Is it not strange, To-morrow,
Thou hast so long required
Thy lover so long pined?
Sworn not to change, To-morrow—
Sworn not to change—and yet,
We two have never met—
Is it not strange, To-morrow?

Where dost thou hide, To-morrow?
In depths, on heights sublime?
Where dost thou hide, To-morrow?
Past night, beyond the prime?
Art cradled with the rose,
Charm-wrapped from frost and snows,
Through all the winter moons,
Till the south wind blows,
Till spring-tide overflows,
Till all the land is June's?
Where dost thou hide, To-morrow?
Thou callest, and I hear thee;
I haste, but come not near thee—
Where dost thou guide, To-morrow?

What largest shall I bring,
What sole and precious thing?
And how may I so serve thee
That I may all deserve thee,
And claim my due reward?
I point the trysting place,
Where thou wilt show thy face,
And me more tender grace
Than thou hast shown, To-morrow.
I give thee pines—
I put in pawn To-day,
But thou givest none, To-morrow.
I am too flesh and free—
To lavish all on thee!
Wilt thou come, To-morrow?
—Edith M. Thomas, in Harper's Bazar.

Doom of the Buffalo.

The building of a single trans-continental railroad line, now rapidly progressing, is resulting in the wholesale slaughter of the buffalo in his last available retreats, and the time cannot now be more than a few years distant when the uncouth wild bovine who furnishes meat, clothing and shelter to the Indians will be extinct in the United States. He will linger a while longer in British America and then go to join the Mammoth and the Mastodon. The Northern Pacific Railroad penetrated his best feeding-grounds. Hunters can leave the road at a dozen points, equipped for slaughter on a large scale, and reach the herds by a few hours' travel. There is no new region less accessible to which the animal can fall back and find subsistence. The railroad is his death-blow. Last winter it was estimated that 225,000 buffalo were killed in the Yellowstone Valley and the belt of country lying between it and the Upper Missouri. Old hunters with whom I have talked say that five years will finish the business. The facility with which outfits can be procured and the feeding grounds reached from the new railroad towns and the comparatively cheapness of transportation for the hides to Eastern markets has caused a great increase in the ranks of the men who make buffalo-killing a trade during the winter months. Large numbers of the animals are killed by the Sioux, Cheyennes, Crows, and other Indian tribes, but the greatest destruction is by the skillful white men, who go to the work in an intelligent, systematic way for all the money there is in it.

The Indians kill the year round for meat, but the white hunters only go out in the winter, when the hides have a fur-like quality and can be converted into buffalo robes. A skin taken in the summer is only good for leather. A buffalo hunting outfit usually consists of one or two hunters, two skinners to each hunter, two or three teams and wagons, a cook, and a stock of ammunition and provisions. One man, usually a practical hunter, owns the outfit and pays the other men a monthly salary. Arrived upon the range a dug-out is constructed by cutting an opening in a side hill, rooming it with hides or with boughs and dirt. This is the home of the party. A sheet-iron stove or a fireplace of stones and mud warms the burrow and a hide serves for a door. The hunters scour the country on their horses for signs of the proximity of a herd. When they discover such signs they do not gallop on, find the herd, dash among them and kill right and left. That is the way buffalo hunting is done in the pictures in the school geographies, and it is the way the Indians who are after meat often hunt. The white man is too smart. He wants to kill as many animals as possible without stampeding the herd. First he "caches" his horse, concealing him in a "coolie" or gully—the right word is the French coulee, but Western usage has corrupted it to coolie. If the buffaloes should get wind of the horse they would take the alarm and make off. The hunter then cautiously gets around to leeward of the herd, "getting their wind," as he says. Then he approaches very slowly, crawling over the ground and dodging behind hummocks to escape their notice. If they see him he lies perfectly still in the grass, which his brown canvas clothing resembles closely in color. Seeing nothing move the wary animals soon think they were mistaken in suspecting the presence of an enemy and go on grazing.

The hunter crawls up a little closer and so works forward until he gets a good position, in a depression in the ground or behind a little rise, for shooting. Then he watches the herd for a horn, and found—things as his wife had predicted.

"Smart, ain't ye?" he grumbled, as he hauled out the water-proof. "Great powers of inductive reasoning! Some day I'm going to fit you up with a stiff neck and a pot of beans and start a Concord School of Philosophy with you."

And with this threat Mr. Spoonendyke threw the coat over his arm, and all the way to Coney Island entertained his friend Specklewottle with a description of his habits of order, "which are so perfect, sir, that I could put my thumb on anything I wanted, sir—if my wife would only let things alone!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NOTICE.

ON account of my continued ill health, I have concluded, as soon as practicable, to retire from the dry goods trade, I now offer my entire stock for sale to any merchant wishing to engage in the business, and will from the 1st day of July sell my goods FOR CASH, until disposed of, which will enable me to offer to the retail trade some special bargains. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle at once, as I am anxious to square my books. Respectfully,
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From Rev. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

ST. ALBANS, VT., Jan. 26, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—In reply to

your letter I will say that my experience with

Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfac-

tory indeed. Three or four years ago I pro-

cured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured

a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last

season my horse became very lame and I

turned him out for a few weeks when he be-

came better, but when I put him on the road

he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring

bone was forming, I procured a bottle of Ken-

dall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle

cured him so that he is not lame, neither can

the bunch be found. Respectfully yours,

P. N. GRANGER.

Perseverance Will Tell.

STROUGHTON, MASS., March 16, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—In justice to

you and myself, I think I ought to let you

know that I have removed two bone spavins

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one, don't know how long the spavin had

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